

BIG FUND IS SEEN TO BRING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION TO NEW YORK CITY

through the streets of Brooklyn, celebrating the opening of the bridge. This parade was led by the Forty-seventh Regiment and its band, and in it were the decorated wagons of many business houses.

Cold Weather Keeps Back Crowd.
Because of the severe weather which made every one out of doors uncomfortable, no great crowd accompanied the incidents of the bridge opening. Possibly a thousand persons saw the parade from the City Hall. The crowds at the ends of the bridge were greater, and were easily handled by the police. It had been originally intended to have the fireworks display begin at 6:30 P. M.,

MAYOR LOW DECLARES THE NEW BRIDGE OPEN.

When the two delegations with their military escorts reached the centre of the bridge from either end the opening exercises were begun with an invocation delivered by the Rev. James H. Darrington, D. D.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal then announced to Mayor Low that the bridge was ready for use by the city, and in a neatly ordered speech said:

"So far as engineering science can tell with confidence, this colossal structure, if protected against corrosion, its only deadly enemy, will stand hundreds of years in unimpaired strength. Our city will be pre-eminently the city of great bridges, representing emphatically to centuries to come the civilization of our age, the age of iron and steel. A time must come, not many generations distant, perhaps not more distant than the crusades in the past, when the building of such colossal structures will cease because the principal material of which they are moulded, that is, iron and steel, will not be longer obtainable in sufficient quantity and cheapness. When the iron age has gone the great steel bridges of New York will be looked upon as even greater monuments than they are now."

MAYOR LOW'S SPEECH.

In the name of the city Mayor Low accepted the bridge and announced that it was now open to traffic. Mayor Low said in part:

"No such achievement as this bridge is ever the work of a single man. To all who have taken part in it, to the successive Mayors, Boards of Trustees, Bridge Commissioners, engineers, contractors and others who have had part in it, I offer the city's thanks; and especially to those of every handicraft who have done the actual work in the shop and on the spot, below water and above, upon the bridge itself. No less than thirty-one men have lost their lives in the process of its construction, as if by such sacrifice to consecrate the bridge not only in the esteem but also to the service of their fellow-men."

"The widening of Delancey street from the bridge to the Bowery will displace 8,000 people, compelling them to find new homes, and the creation of the Brooklyn plaza has displaced about 3,000 more. It is estimated that more than 10,000 people have already been displaced in Manhattan by the construction of this bridge. Thus almost 20,000 people have been compelled to seek new homes by reason of this enterprise. This seems to be the occasion to make acknowledgment to the many thousands of our fellow-citizens who have thus submitted to inconvenience in the public interest."

"For many years the population of New York will spread itself out over a wider and wider area, and the terrible congestion of population in parts of Manhattan Island should at least be held in check and will probably be modified. Such a result, from every point of view, is devoutly to be wished. It has been made possible by consolidation, and it will remain the abiding vindication of that achievement."

As Mayor Low finished his speech and declared the bridge open for all time, a signal was given and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and from the great cannon on Governor's Island a salute of 100 guns was fired.

Mr. Cantor's Speech.

Jacob A. Cantor, President of Manhattan Borough, made the longest speech of the day. He said, in part:

"Let us hope that each individual borough will realize that its strength and growth depend not only upon the exercise of its own influence, but upon the strength and character of the municipality as a whole. Thus will have been accomplished a great step in the direction of unifying the city."

"What the future of this great city may be beyond the realm of man's mind to foresee. Broad, patriotic, philanthropic, it must pursue to the end the high mission intended by the best people that can be chosen. Corruption and misadministration must be banished from the boroughs. There should be neither jealousy nor rivalry between the boroughs, save that rivalry which is directed to promote the common good of all."

Two Spoke for Brooklyn.

In Borough President Swanstrom's

TO CLOSE OLD BRIDGE DURING THE FIREWORKS.

During the fireworks display to-night the most advantageous place from which to witness it would be the centre span of the Brooklyn Bridge. But no one will be allowed on the Brooklyn Bridge during the display excepting those who are going across in cars.

By order of Police Commissioner Greene the Brooklyn Bridge promenade will be closed and no one will be permitted to leave trains on the Bridge. Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal had said that the bridge would be open to those who wished to see the display.

"It makes no difference what any one says," said the Commissioner, "the police will not admit any foot passengers on the Brooklyn Bridge during the fireworks display. No one will be allowed to get off cars on the bridge and no one will be allowed to alight from vehicles crossing the bridge. I am determined to take no chances of having any panic occur, and I do this simply in the interest of the safety of the public. I do not wish to convey the impression that the bridge would not be safe if a large crowd were to congregate, but the order was issued simply to prevent a repetition of the panic that took place twenty years ago, and in which many lives were lost, at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge."

But Magistrate Devel did not take the police view. He discharged all the men, and said:

"This thing of hauling in men on no specific charge is not justifiable, even on the occasion of the opening of a bridge."

FELL DOWNSTAIRS, KILLED.

Retired Merchant Tripped on Steps in His Bleeker Street Home.

Morris Jacobs, a retired merchant, fell down the steps at his home, No. 283 Bleeker street, to-day and sustained injuries from which he died this afternoon.

Mr. Jacobs, who was a thirty-second degree Mason, has lived in the same house in Bleeker street for half a century. Having accumulated a fortune he retired from business six years ago, when he was seventy years old. Since then he has devoted both time and money to charity. He was looked upon as the friend of the poor and the most liberal citizen in his neighborhood.

Mr. Jacobs had started out to pay calls on some of his poor friends to-day when he met with the accident that caused his death. Walking down the stairway he tripped and fell to the bottom, landing on his head. He was found unconscious. He died without regaining consciousness.

MR. NEGILSCHMIDT IS MISSING

The disappearance of Bertrand Negilschmidt, of No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street, was reported to the police to-day. Mr. Negilschmidt is forty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, has light blue eyes and wore at the time of his disappearance a brown Oxford overcoat and a bluish gray suit.

Gold in One Day.
Laxative Bruns Ointment removes the cause, cures the result, call for the full name, etc.

EVERY MERCHANT IN THE GREATER CITY WILL PROFIT IF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IS HELD HERE.

GEO. H. DANIELS, OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD:

"Every merchant, every restaurant man, and, in fact, every one doing business in the city—even expressmen—would feel the boom. They would reap more profits, proportionally, than the railroads, because the railroads would have to cut their regular rates almost in two. This cut would bring thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States to our city. People who care nothing about the Convention itself would come just because of the low rates."

"The time of the year, the summer season, when the near-by resorts are doing their best business, would also be a factor in inducing Westerners and Southerners to make a trip to the Far East. People who never thought of visiting New York would come here for Convention Week. I think there would be twice as many visitors attracted to New York than there would be to any other city."

"From the city's standpoint there is no argument to be used against having the Convention here."

CITY HAS RIGHT TO CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

to see men of national importance in the Democratic party, but to take advantage of the chance to visit the seashore.

HOTEL MEN DOING THEIR BEST TO HAVE NEW YORK CHOSEN.

All of us are plunging away and doing our best to bring the convention here.

—W. L. JACQUES, President of the Hotel Men's Association.

TO HOLD A CONVENTION HERE WOULD WIN VOTES.

Senator McCarren Declares that So Much Enthusiasm Could Be Aroused that It Would Help Win the State.

Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Kings County, declared to-day that the holding of the Democratic National Convention in New York City would aid largely the chances for success of the Democratic party in 1904.

At his office, at No. 4 Court place, Brooklyn, Senator McCarren was surrounded by district leaders when a reporter for The Evening World called on him. The leaders were all discussing the movement started by The Evening World to bring the Democratic Convention to New York.

"It's the best thing the Democratic party can do," they all agreed. Senator McCarren suddenly turned to the reporter. His jaw was set as it always is when he becomes emphatic. His eyes sparkled and he crumpled a paper in his hand.

WILL HELP THE PARTY.

"In starting that movement and subscribing that \$5,000 for bringing the Democratic National Convention to New York," the Senator began, "The Evening World has opened a way to add largely to the chances for Democratic success in 1904. To hold that convention here cannot fail to enthrone the people of the East, and it will enthrone them in a way that will bring the doubtful States into Democratic line."

"I have studied this question and believe what I say will be borne out. There are 39 electoral votes in New York. Don't you think holding the convention in New York City will enthrone the people of the State to stand by the party as they wouldn't do otherwise? There is Connecticut, a doubtful State; Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia, all in the doubtful list. They can send their delegates here in a few hours. They are close enough to have the enthusiasm felt in New York felt by them. I believe that holding the convention here would have a beneficial effect in all of them."

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST NEW YORK.

"But leave the question of adding to Democratic strength out, and there can be no logical argument against New York having that convention. In the first place, New York can accommodate such a convention, and there is no other city on this continent that can. We have the hotel accommodations, the railroad facilities and the comforts that no other city can boast. We haven't had a National Convention for thirty-six years. Its time we had another."

"Concerted action on the part of the Democrats in New York would have to come from the National Committee. Mr. Norman E. Mack. Should he ask that there be concerted action there would be concerted action. Each individual leader in the State would take up the movement. I don't know of a Democrat in New York State who would not favor New York City for the convention. I, for one, will do all in my power to bring success to my home city, not merely because it is my home, but because I believe the choosing of New York will strengthen the Democratic party."

NEW YORK WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A GREAT CONVENTION CITY.

We can take care of the delegates and crowds better than any other city in the country

—CONGRESSMAN JACOB RUPPERT.

RAILROADS WOULD CUT RATES FOR CONVENTION

George H. Daniels, of the New York Central, Declares that the Great Crowds Would Be Properly Handled.

All of the presidents and other officers of the big railroads that terminate in this city are heartily in favor of holding the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden next summer instead of Chicago. St. Louis or some other remote place in the West. They heartily agree with the proposal of The Evening World that nowhere on the continent could the delegates and their wives get such full value for their money and at the same time see what a really great place New York City is. Thousands and thousands of persons who really have no interest in the convention and who have never been within five hundred or more miles of the metropolis would take advantage of the low rates that the railroads would have

apite low rates, there is no doubt. Instead of the Western and Southern roads getting the bulk of the traffic the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, Delaware and Hudson, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and other lines would get more trade than if the convention were to be held somewhere other than New York.

The New York Central and Pennsylvania roads would probably profit most. These roads would have to put on more extra trains to accommodate the travelling crowds than the others, but it would pay them to do so, no matter how low the excursion rates might be.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who probably knows as much, if not more, about handling big crowds at convention time, said to-day:

"Of course it is almost too soon for railroads to make any plans about handling crowds. In fact, no plans can be formulated until after the national convention has been held in the city that is to get the National Democratic Convention."

"That the railroads touching New York, and especially the New York Central, even with its low rates and great rolling stock, would be hard taxed by the tremendous crowd of visitors there is no doubt, but we could take care of them, as we have always done."

ACCOMMODATIONS SO GREAT CITY WOULDN'T BE CROWDED.

New York could accommodate the convention and hardly know the crowds brought there by it were in the city.

—CONGRESSMAN TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN.

PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN ALL SAY NEW YORK IS THE PLACE

Here are some expressions on holding the coming Democratic National Convention in New York, from prominent persons of the business, financial and economic world:

President H. H. Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company—By all means bring it here. New York is big enough to take care of it. They cannot say any more about it. We have horse cars running in Fourteenth street.

ENGINEER SHOWS WONDERFUL NERVE.

He Runs His Locomotive for Twenty Miles After a Bad Fall in Which He Sustained a Broken Arm.

(Special to The Evening World.) STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—Clement K. Billinis, of Danbury, an engineer employed on the Consolidated railroad, running the steamhouse extra freight No. 50, which left Harlem River this morning, when at Harrison, N. Y., the sand pipes became clogged. Billinis left his cab and crawled out on the engine to remove the obstruction. He was crawling back when he slipped and fell from the engine. The train was moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

When the fireman stopped the train and picked Billinis up he was suffering from a broken arm and some fearful bruises. The fireman wanted to wait for a passing train to take Billinis back to New York. A passenger train was following on the same track, and rather than cause any delay Billinis decided to push his broken arm dangling helplessly by his side he took hold of the throttle and brought the train into Stamford, though suffering fearful pain constantly. When the train reached Stamford after the run of twenty miles Billinis was hurried to Dr. Geib's office, he fainted on arriving there.

Gold in Your Garret

Hundreds of housewives who never dye anything, who think they can't dye, or imagine it is a task, are losing the good of castaway fabrics that could be made new with

DIAMOND DYES
It is an extremely easy process to color with Diamond Dyes, and the cost is but a trifle. They are for home use and home economy. Diamond Dyes Color Anything Any Color

DIED.
CRIMMINS—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1903, MARY, beloved daughter of David and Ellen Crimmins, of 222 East 81st st., aged 3 years and 6 months. Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 20, 3 P. M. Interment in Calvary.

place cooler than the subway for a ride on a hot summer day. I favor the convention project.

Cornelius N. Bliss—As a private citizen I favor any plan which will give strangers an opportunity of seeing our wonderful cosmopolitan city. It is their loss to take the convention elsewhere. As a Republican please do not quote me on this subject.

Oscar Hammerstein, theatrical magnate—Might mention that the summer roof-garden entertainment in New York will this year excel. If I remember, political delegates do take in the shows, and New York can give them the best variety of attractions in that line.

Lewis Nixon—Although I am out of politics, I wish to applaud the idea of holding the next Democratic Convention in New York. It will put new life into the party, and by reason of the press associations and great newspapers here, give the most publicity to its deliberations. In every way it will be good thing for the Democratic party to seriously consider New York as a convention city.

President Marcus M. Marks, of the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' As-

RIPANS TABULES.

In a single year over 14,000 people, who were cured of dyspepsia by using Ripans Tabules, wrote to the manufacturers—and the majority of them said they bought the five-cent packages first.

Five-cent packages would mean ruin to any medicine that would not benefit from the very start. It's the severest test a medicine can be put to, but Ripans Tabules never fail to gain a hold on those who give them a trial.

They are made to cure dyspepsia—and will cure it. They help the stomach by making it stronger. The first tabule gives relief—always does.

Druggists didn't like the five-cent package idea until they learned the merits of Ripans Tabules. Now all sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, but overeating, or other abuse of the stomach, will create a new case and require another five-cent package.

So long as people will practice overeating or overdrinking there will be a sale for Ripans Tabules, and there is no more reason for buying them in quantities than there is for buying soda water by the gallon or barrel. It is better to buy it fresh, as wanted, five cents' worth at a time.

Druggist Haas, of Orwell, O., writes of an experience which he had, saying: "About three years ago Mrs. Homer Higley, of Windsor, O., called for Ripans Tabules. I did not have them, didn't like to. She was one of my best customers and had confidence in me, so I tried hard to sell a substitute, but I soon found she had more confidence in Ripans than in me. They had cured her of a case of dyspepsia after 20 years' suffering. She wanted some now for a daughter. Ripans are staple now—even 5-cent boxes."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Enough for a year is put up in "The Family Bottle," price sixty cents. Made by Ripans Chemical Co., New York.

MILLER'S SOAP

PROVED THE BEST

This is the sign that shows the store, That sells the soap you're hunting for, It knocks the spots and cuts the grease Makes washing light and clothes like fleece; Because it's "Made with Naptha."



The Naptha in Miller's Soap does the work that used to take hard rubbing to do, and does it without harm to the clothes. All grocers have Miller's Soap.

For everything but clothes use Miller's Polverine with Ammonia, the quick cleaner and disinfectant.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO., Lancaster, Pa.